

## THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.  
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

SURVEYOR GENERAL GARDNER is still in the saddle, with both feet in the stirrups.

SAM JONES' next place of attack is Chicago. He will find it the wickedest city that he has yet visited.

INSPECTOR ROBINSON is hauled over the coals in a lively way by the *Herald* because he hasn't whitewashed Postmaster Morgan.

If this retiring epidemic keeps up there will be but very few active politicians left in Nebraska. But so far they don't keep retired. They continue to bob up periodically.

THE Missouri valley is warned to look out for a big June rise in the river. As June is five months away, everybody on the bottoms will have ample time to get out their overhauls and waterproofs.

Snow, storm, sleet and sun seem to have no influence in stopping the progress of Omaha real estate transfers. They keep piling up with unprecedented rapidity without regard to wind or weather.

THE New York port health officer, so far as salary is concerned, is "a bigger man than old Cleveland." His income from the fees of his office amount to nearly \$70,000 a year. We should say he has a very healthy berth.

The experiment of clearing away snow drifts by means of natural gas has been very successful at Pittsburg. It ought to be tried in Nebraska by our railroads. They can get their supply of natural gas from the railway commission.

"NASTY vagabonds of the slaughter house brand," is the chaste allusion which Mr. Miller makes to his democratic friends who are supposed to be in some mysterious way connected with Postoffice Inspector Robinson.

BISMARCK is down on the Poles. He proposes to evict all the Polish inhabitants from Prussian Poland, to purchase the lands, and to settle them with Germans. No doubt Salisbury would try the same plan with Ireland if he dared.

THE beauties of being a federal soup dispenser are well illustrated in the case of Postmaster Harritt, of Philadelphia, who has become so worn out with applicants for office that he has shut his door on them except for four hours on one day of the week.

THE federal officials in Utah are a superlative virtuous lot. They trapped the trappers some week ago where the city marshal had put up a job to inveigle them into resorts of questionable character, and now have two Mormon officers under arrest for attempting to bribe a deputy U. S. marshal.

"We want no American aristocracy," remarked Congressman Reagan in a speech opposing the extension of the naval retired list. As General Reagan comes from a country where military titles are as frequent as "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la," this remark reads like a vicious back-handed slap at the hereditary privileges of the southern gentry.

THAT the mad dog craze is accomplishing some good is shown by the fact that the Newark, N. J., authorities, to gratify the people who are crazy on the subject of hydrophobia, are drowning dogs at the rate of 100 a day. Ten thousand worthless Omaha curs could be drowned in the Missouri, and they never would be missed. It is hoped that the mad-dog craze will strike this city if for no other purpose than to cause the wholesale destruction of canines. They are no good on earth.

A TRADE journal calls upon the iron age to beware and warns it that the paper age is upon it. Paper timbers and paper flooring is now competing with wood in house building. Paper collars and shirt fronts have knocked down the price of laundrying. Paper car wheels are running upon the railroads. Paper barrels and tea caddies hold the grocers' wares, while paper handkerchiefs and napkins from the land of the Mikado are coming into fashion, and jostling the linen on the shelves of the dry goods dealer.

THE tendency of the decisions of the courts towards a closer restriction of corporate license is one of the noticeable signs of the times. For years the tide set in strongly to the advantage of the corporations who boasted that they paid for their law by the year and controlled judges and juries by methods best known to themselves. Public sentiment is a mighty lever. The efforts of the press have focused it upon the bench by holding up the boasts of the corruptors of our courts and the machinations of the stock-jobbers and thimble-riggers of Wall street. In states where the judiciary is elective a wholesome fear of popular disfavor has been powerful in contradicting corporate influences. Within five years the courts of New York, Ohio, Illinois, and other states which might be named, have been rescued from the hands of the monopolists. Even the supreme court, the last bulwark of delay and the final hope of the Goulds, Sages and Dillons, has changed its attitude. Public sentiment, expressed in caucus and convention, spread broadcast through the press and heard in no low tones in the forum, has done its work.

## The Nebraska Railroad Boom.

Nebraska's railroad boom for 1886 promises to eclipse everything since the race for supremacy between the Union Pacific and its competitors for the right of way west of the hundredth meridian.

The Burlington takes the lead in planting railroad tracks over the Nebraska prairie. Contracts for branches and extensions of its system in Nebraska aggregating 297 miles have already been let.

The most important of these are the Grand Island extension into the northwest and the short line between Omaha and Lincoln by way of Ashland. The Chicago & Northwestern, which is already within ninety miles of the Wyoming line, has let the contract for a hundred miles of extension in the northwest, and is retreating against the Burlington's invasion of its territory by extending branches into the south Platte country.

The Union Pacific is forced in self defense to depart from its short sighted policy of abandoning the rich and growing region near at home for the sage brush and alkali deserts in the territories. Its management has made heavy purchases of material which indicate that it will not be a silent spectator of the occupation of its Nebraska territory by its rivals.

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Six hundred miles of railroad will certainly be built in Nebraska this year and the footing may reach a thousand. This means a circulation of a good deal of money in this state during the present year among our people. It is safe to say that every mile of road built will cause an expenditure of not less than \$5,000 for labor, or fully \$3,000,000, not counting the money paid for right of way, stations, etc.

The outlook for a prosperous year is almost assured from the extent of the railroad boom alone.

## No Half-Way Work.

The council has decided to build the Sixteenth street viaduct and made provisions by ordinance under which that structure will probably be erected during the present year. This action settles permanently the future of that street. It assures its importance as next to Farnam the best avenue for retail business in the city.

As soon as the viaduct is completed it will be the greatest thoroughfare north and south into and through the city from the country, and the shortest road to the stockyards and South Omaha. For more than half its length it is already lined with mercantile houses. Its grade for the most part is completed. Less work remains to be done on it than on any of our other thoroughfares in order to complete its public improvements.

The council should at once take steps to make such a change in the grade of Sixteenth street as will render that portion between Howard street and the point where the viaduct is to begin available for business purposes. The present grade as established makes a cut of ten feet at Harney and practically levels the street from Farnam to Howard. From Howard to a point beyond Jackson there is a deep hollow which it is not proposed to level.

This is a serious mistake. It should be so changed as to make the rise gradual and easy from Howard to the ridge. To do this it will be necessary to still further deepen the cut at Jones street and fill Jackson street. The city engineer should not be hampered by any individual influences of property owners who object to a radical change in grade. The trouble in Omaha heretofore has been that grades have been established more to satisfy individual wants than the future interests of the city. Farnam street is a fair sample. The engineer desired to begin the cut at Fifteenth street and rise gradually. Influence was brought to bear to have the cut begun at Sixteenth street instead, and the result is that the street is not what it should be. If the grade of Farnam street had been properly established at the outset, both the individual property owners and the city at large would now be better satisfied than they are to-day.

So far as the change in the grade of Sixteenth street is concerned, we understand that the property owners affected are prepared to waive damages. The only cost to the city is likely to be the increased grade at Jackson. When the improvement is completed Omaha will have a great north and south thoroughfare, practically level, and available for business throughout the entire length.

It is time that half-way measures in making needed public improvements should stop. The policy of the city in the past, where radical changes of grade were concerned, has been to cut the dog's tail off by inches. It is a mistaken policy, and a costly one. In the long run it is more expensive to all concerned than a prompt and effectual treatment of the problem from the start.

## Whether Mr. Tilden's letter to Speaker Carlisle influenced the secretary of war or not Secretary Endicott's communication to the senate on the subject of appropriations for coast defenses is a "staggerer" in its wide reaching plans for protecting our seaboard from foreign attack. It recommends the expenditure of \$127,000,000 on forts, batteries, guns and torpedo service. The list of places which the board decides to be in the most immediate need of fortifications or other defenses are eleven in number, to wit: New York, San Francisco, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Maine, and the Rhode Island ports in Narragansett bay. New York, the board affirms, must be fortified at both entrances in the most thorough manner with turrets, armored casemates, barbette batteries and mortar batteries. Submarine mines should form a part of the system. Eighteen torpedo boats are recommended for harbor service, and the armament proposed includes eighteen 110-ton guns of 16-inch calibre, two 80-ton guns of 14-inch, forty 50-ton guns of 12-inch, twenty 27-ton guns of 10-inch, and fifteen 13-ton guns of 8-inch calibre—all breech-loading rifles. In addition to these, 144 12-inch rifle mortars are recommended. The amount seems enormous, but it will be spread out, if appropriated, over a number of years. As matters now are the United States has no sea-coast defenses, and the money recommended would be expended in building the system from the bottom up. The damage which could be done to New York alone in its present defence-

less condition would foot up a total far beyond the sum asked to place all our seaports in a state of adequate defense.

The new Pacific railroad bill reported by the senate judiciary committee extends the time for paying the debt in equal installments over eighty instead of sixty years, and places all the lines owned by the companies under the government lien. A law containing this provision in regard to the lines not subsidized would checkmate the move of the Pacific railroad companies to evade their obligations to the government and people of the United States. It is almost too much to hope that the present congress will be free enough from the power of monopoly to pass such a law.—*Philadelphia Record*.

The *Record* is mistaken if it imagines that Mr. Hoar's Pacific railroad bill is an anti-monopoly measure. It was drafted in the interest of the roads, supervised by their attorneys and will be supported by their lobby at Washington. Its aim is to legalize all the robberies of the past twenty years which have wrecked these great corporate trusts and squandered the millions of the nation's bounty. By its passage the robberies of the Credit Mobilier gang, the frauds of the Dillon regime and the bold-faced robberies of the Gould period would be legalized. The government is now about to make public its investigations into the condition of the books of the company. Startling disclosures may be expected and suits for recovery will probably be instituted against the disreputable gang of comorators who fed for years upon the funds wrung by extortion from the people of the west or manufactured in defiance of all law by a reckless system of stock watering. Mr. Hoar's bill can very profitably be deferred until the law department of the government makes its report.

THE BEE is advised to restrain its enthusiasm. Secretary Lamar is a very much larger man than Mr. Sparks. Wait and see if he isn't a *Herault*.

In this democratic skating carnival the BEE is only an interested spectator. It is content to stand at a safe elevation and watch the falls and enjoy the fun. Nobody pretends that Secretary Lamar isn't a bigger man in every way than Commissioner Sparks, but he is the kind of a cabinet officer who usually sustains the heads of bureaus when he knows them to be sound on the goose.

MR. SPARKS must be a slaughter house democrat, judging by the way he quotes from Gardner, Morton & Co.

## Other Lands Than Ours.

The echoes of the tory defeat are still ringing in England and the eyes of all parties are turned upon Mr. Gladstone, who is looked upon as the only leader capable of taking the helm of a new ministry. Lord Hartington has been suggested as a possible premier with a coalition ministry formed of the whigs and Tories at his back. Such a cabinet could not remain in office a week. The same influence, which defeated Lord Salisbury's ministry would be operative to overturn his successor. It is Gladstone or an appeal to the country with the expensive consequences of another election and the doubtful results of a campaign on unformed issues. It is unfortunate in some respects for the Tories that they were overthrown on an issue entirely foreign to the Irish question. It was not allowed to meet its fate on an appeal to national sentiment for the maintenance of the union. On the contrary the issue shrewdly chosen was that of Mr. Colling's motion amending the address in reply to the speech from the throne, regretting that the queen had made no reference to the condition of the agricultural laborers and urging a consideration of the subject of allotments of land to the laborers. To have fallen in opposing such a motion puts the Tories at a serious disadvantage in the next and probably not distant general election, for the newly enfranchised voters, some 2,000,000 in number, are to a large extent directly interested in Mr. Colling's somewhat visionary scheme. The tension, which is as yet unrelaxed, can only be relieved by the formation of a new ministry under liberal auspices and strongly supported by the pledges of Parnell and his following. But even if such a ministry is formed, its tenure of office must necessarily be precarious. Mr. Gladstone's ability to crown his career by securing a measure of legislative independence for Ireland depends upon his ability to steer between the Scylla of Whig opposition and the Charybdis of Parnellite demands. For any policy that shall be accepted by the Parnellites he can probably count upon a working majority. A small collection of whigs will be about balanced by an equal defection of liberal minded Tories. He can certainly count upon a majority of fifty or more for any policy which, on the one hand, does not seem to surrender too much of the imperial authority, and, on the other, does not fall short of that upon which the Irish leaders are determined. As neither Mr. Gladstone himself nor Mr. Parnell, with his followers, has formulated a distinct plan, the situation is wholly undetermined. The key to it rests in the demands which Mr. Parnell is prepared to make and Mr. Gladstone to concede.

Greece has yielded to the demands of the six great powers enforced by the threat of a naval demonstration against Athens and announces to the world that she will not at present force hostilities with Turkey. Her claim for territory at the expense of Turkey will therefore rest in abeyance for the present, but it will certainly not be allowed to sink out of sight. The Greek claim is for the whole of Epirus, including the port of Avlona, and as far north as Apso, making the boundary on the north shore of Lake Ochris and along northern Macedonia proper, leaving the remainder of Turkish territory to be divided between Serbia and Bulgaria. This territory was distinctly granted to Greece by the treaty of Berlin and by the vote of July 2, 1880, signed by all the powers. It was accepted promptly by the Greek government. But Turkey rejected it, and stubbornly refused to yield except to force. This the powers did not apply, and the result was renewed war preparations by Greece and a fresh conference, held this time at Constantinople. A new boundary, enclosing only two-thirds of the former award, was finally agreed upon, accepted by Turkey and unwillingly ratified by Greece, whose prime minister said in his note of formal acceptance: "Greece believes it to be neither a dignified nor an honorable proceeding on her part toward children on

the other side of the new boundary, and whose rights Europe solemnly acknowledged at Berlin, and has repeatedly confirmed, to leave them, to their fate."

Sooner or later, when the Christian subjects of the Turk are apportioned among the various Balkan principalities and their neighbors, the claim of Greece for the land formerly belonging to her and now peopled by the Greek race will be acknowledged by Europe.

Bismarck's control over the present parliament seems complete. Debates in the bunderstath during the week over the expulsions of the Poles and the determination of the government to Germanize the Polish provinces ended in a victory for the chancellor. In the lower house of the landtag the national liberals, conservatives and free conservatives, introduced a resolution expressing satisfaction at the passage in the speech from the throne promising measures for the protection of German interests in East Prussia, and affirming that the landtag is ready to vote the necessary funds to improve state schools and promote colonial settlements. The chancellor is using his best efforts to force the disarmament of Serbia and Greece and to fortify Prince Alexander's position in Bulgaria.

The logical results of the Monroe doctrine will ultimately force the United States to control the Central American isthmus commercially as well as politically. The presence of the American minister to the Central American states in Washington, and his frequent conferences with Secretary Bayard, develops the fact that there is trouble brewing with reference to the Nicaragua canal project. Three of the Central American republics—Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador—have concluded treaties looking to uniting the five states into one, and are bringing a pressure to bear upon Costa Rica and Nicaragua to secure their assent to the scheme. Information from a reliable source shows that the French interested in the Panama canal are at the bottom of this movement. De Lessops is pretty well convinced that his canal scheme is a failure, and therefore is working to seal up the Nicaragua route against the United States, hoping that it will aid him in the future to dispose of his undertaking to some American company formed under the auspices of the United States government. Secretary Bayard has been, and still is, opposed to the Nicaragua canal, but he is wise enough to perceive that if he allows the French to acquire, directly or indirectly, control of that route, the country will hold him and his party to a severe accounting. Mr. Hall will therefore go back to Central America with instructions to prevent Nicaragua from joining the confederacy, and to assure her government that the United States will come to her assistance in case of any hostile demonstrations against her territory.

Germany is steadily pushing her colonial policy regardless of rivals. Her colonial possessions in southwestern Africa have lately been largely increased by treaties entered into by the empire with several powerful tribes inhabiting the region between the Orange river and Cape Frio, the most prominent of which are the Maherosos and the Red People, whose jurisdiction reaches far into the Kalahari desert. By the terms of the treaties the tribes are to receive the friendship and protection of Germany, and in turn promise to promote all German enterprises to the best of their ability. By her compromise with France Germany renounces her suzerainty over the country bought by Herr Collin from Stuttgart along the Dabreka river, reserving the private rights of the latter. In exchange France acknowledges Germany's rights to the Toga Land, inclusive of Little Popo, but exclusive of Great Popo, and to Batanga or Southern Cameroon down to the Del Campo river.

The German government now disavows any purpose of taking possession of the Samoan islands. The German chancellor has thus placed himself in a position from which he can either advance or retreat, as circumstances seem to warrant.

The German explanation is that the German authorities had only taken necessary action to prevent King Malletta from carrying out a promise to withdraw the guarantees he had given to protect German interests in the islands. This is a view of the case which neither England nor the United States can quarrel with. All nations protect the interests of their citizens in foreign lands. It depends upon circumstances whether or not those interests can be protected without directing the affairs of the little government whose territory is coveted.

The establishment, in Japan, of a government on a constitutional basis apparently modeled after that of the United States and that of Great Britain, was not needed to convince the world of the progress made by the Japanese, but is a satisfactory evidence of the fact that this remarkable nation is making ever greater strides in the direction of self-development than had been believed possible. No light considerations are needed to induce a nation like the Japanese to abandon every tradition of their history and enter upon what a large proportion of their population must regard as a risky experiment, and the more fact that the experiment is tried is, of itself, convincing proof that the people of Japan are entirely worthy of any kind of government they may see fit to adopt.

## PERSONALITIES.

The shah of Persia writes poetry, but he does not have to go around begging editors to publish it.

John L. Sullivan is a knucklist, but the glasses he handles are for the mouth, not for the eyes.

Miss Susan B. Anthony has been in Washington several days, but the president has not yet invited her to go sleighing with him.

The New York Herald, in a head-line, says "Burke challenges Boldly." We thought Burke had challenged Sullivan. Who is Bold?

We notice that Mrs. Kahout, of New York, under indictment for arson, has been set free. Perhaps she was in kahout with the district attorney.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, wears a sack coat and Derby hat, and is said to look more like a politician than a literary man.

It is now said that Lord Wolsey will hang his German order of the Red Eagle so as to be seen by the people, his Soudanese Order of the Black Eye.

Edmund Russell, of New York, is the new apostle of aestheticism in this country. He wears golden curls and smashes bogus pottery with a silver hammer.

Susan B. Anthony doesn't skate, but if she should skate she would be a good deal like a streak of greased lightning down a liberty pole, she is not the jocular young creature her friends take her to be.

Christine Nilsson's determination to bid the Americans a fond \$5 farewell once again is about what might have been expected considering the fact that European audiences took leave of her some time ago.

Senator Ramsey of Minnesota, several years ago gave his wife the choice between a block of land in Minnesota and a new house on net. Disregarding the traditions of her sex she took the lot and recently sold it for \$80,000. The present value of the lot she had in mind at the time is not known.

Emma Must Be Right.

Emma Abbott says: "It is my creed that a woman can weigh what she wants to, and experience teaches us that women generally does have her own way."

Dissatisfied Congressmen.

Washington Dispatch. Among many of the members there is a growing disposition to boycott the house restaurant on account of the smallness of the drinks which are served.

It Might Apply to Omaha.

Chicago Journal. It is a fact that some of the worst aldermen on our committee are professional saloon-keepers, and it is also a fact that the worst saloons in town are those kept by aldermen.

Don't Do It.

Tolmone. Don't meet clandestinely at the corner of the street or the skating-rink. Don't use terms of endearment in letters that you should not. That young lady is on the verge of matrimony who gets a letter she dare not show her parents.

An Old Fogey.

Boston Herald. A dogged and uncompromising old fogey is the United States senate in all matters affecting its precedents or pertaining to its alleged dignity. A long time ago it got stuck in the mud on the question of open executive sessions, and has ever since indignantly resented any proposal to pull it out.

There is Little Doubt.

Springfield (Neb.) Monitor. The taking of evidence in the libel suit of J. M. Hoffman against Rosewater is now in progress at Lincoln, and from the evidence so far adduced there is little doubt that Mr. Hoffman will have the costs of the trial to pay.

Swelling Around in the Senate Chamber.

New York World. The two brevet senators from the alleged state of Dakota have been accorded by a party vote the privilege of peering the senate floor as a courtesy. This courtesy no salary, but the chance of being construed into a senator by confiding lobbyists is said to have a charm for adventurous statesmen from the far west.

Europe's Bantam.

New York Journal. Had Byron lived to-day he would not have said: "Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." Greece may only be a little farther from the world than the big gashears and kerosene oil lamps of Europe but she lights up well, and may precipitate a blaze which continental fire engines might find it hard to extinguish.

What Are Beans?

New York Herald. A very important question has been settled by the United States court. The point at issue was the status of beans. Classified as vegetables, a duty of twenty per cent was imposed; regarded as vegetables, a duty of ten per cent was demanded. The jury decided that they are simply "new plants" and should be admitted free of duty. The people of Boston will probably hold a mass meeting in Faneuil hall to celebrate the event.

Timidity—A Hindoo Tale.

Joe Benton. A silly mouse, thinking each thing a cat, Fell into helpless worriment thereat; But, noticed by a wizard living near, Was turned into a cat to end its fear.

No sooner was the transformation done, Than dreadful terror of a dog begun.

Now, when the wizard said this latest throng, "Here, be a dog," said he, "and end your woe."

But, then a dog, its soul had no release, For four some tiger might disturb its peace.

And still 'twas pitiful and sore afraid, Till turned into a cat to end its fear.

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